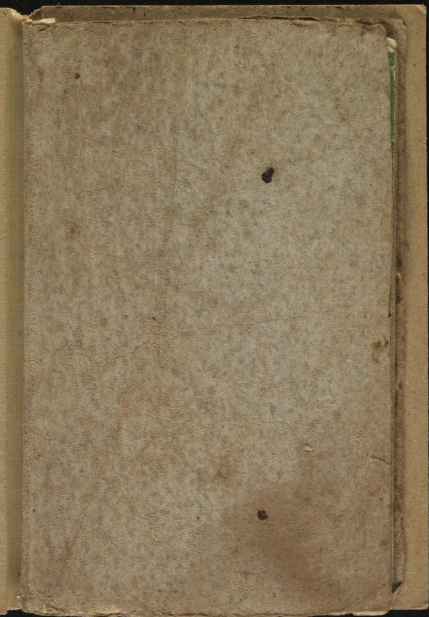
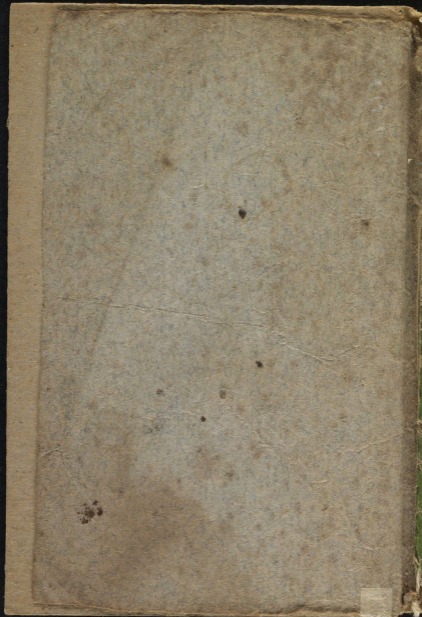


Sull

Feb 1931





LITTLE TRUTHS;

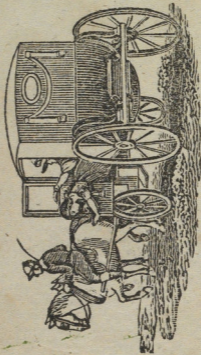
OR THE

Juvenile Tell-Tale.



NEW HAVEN;
S. Babcock—Church street.

1835.



A LITTLE GIRL FALLING OUT OF A COACH DOOR.

LITTLE TRUTHS;

OR THE

Juvenile Tell-Tale.



NEW HAVEN :

S. Babcock—Church street.

1835.



LITTLE TRUTHS.

THE ESCAPE.

This is an instructive picture. It tells us we should never despair, even in the worst calamities. Relief is often nearer than we imagine. It also shows the guilty that punishment sometimes comes upon them in the midst of their transgressions. The Eagle in the picture was sitting on the top of a high rock, and saw the Hare running across the fields below ; so he rose up into air, and prepared to pounce down upon the poor Hare, who was frisking about, not thinking of danger ; but when she saw the Eagle's claws within a few yards of her back, she gave up all for lost. At that moment, some hunters who were watching the Eagle, let fly an arrow, which pierced him to the heart, and the Hare escaped unhurt, although dreadfully frightened.



THE MOOSE.

This odd-looking animal is found in the great forests of North America, and is of the deer kind, but much the largest of the tribe, being taller, and having a longer body than the horse. His color is a dark brown, and his hair, particularly about the neck, is long, thick, and coarse. His shape is peculiar, and not much like that of any other animal. His legs are so long, that he looks as though he walked upon stilts ; his tail is short, his neck thick, and his upper lip long and broad ; his horns are very large, and set wide apart. He is a mild and harmless animal, and although very large, will run away if he sees a man, or even a small dog near him. When taken young, he can easily be taught to follow his master, or to come to him when called ; but if a harness is put on him, he becomes so impatient as soon to tire himself out, and therefore cannot be made a working animal.



THE DEER AND THE VINE.

Ah! poor beast, noble and graceful as you look, you are not to be envied, for the sport of the hunters brings death to you. This Deer, with fine branching horns, was followed by the hunters; but he discovered them in time, and off he scampered, as fast as his legs could carry him. He ran for his life, and we may be sure that he did not stop until he had left his pursuers far behind. At last he came to a tree all covered with vines, and there he hid himself. The hunters passed by without seeing him, for the poor Deer lay as still as a mouse. But he soon began to lose his fears, and as the vine looked tempting, he opened his mouth and tasted of it. Finding it as pleasant as it looked, he commenced eating heartily. This was his ruin. The hunters were near, and heard the rustling of the leaves. Suspecting the cause, one of them drew his bow and shot the poor foolish animal dead on the spot.



ELEPHANT AND TIGER.

Both these animals are found in Asia, in great numbers, and they seldom meet without a terrible fight between them. The two which are seen in the picture are just on the point of coming to battle. The Elephant is waiting for the Tiger to spring: being the largest animal that lives on the land, one would think he might easily overcome his enemy; but it is not always the case. The Tiger sometimes springs upon the back of the Elephant, and with his sharp teeth and strong claws, gives him severe wounds, and puts him in great pain. The Tiger is a ferocious and cruel beast; his grinning teeth, angry growl, and fierce look, strikes terror into the Elephant. But when the Elephant can catch the Tiger on his trunk, as is sometimes the case, he usually makes quick work of the battle, by throwing him into the air, and then crushing him to death with his feet.



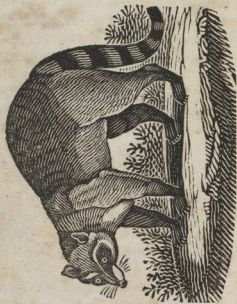
THE FOX AND WILD GEESE.

This sly chap in the bushes is Reynard the Fox; he is watching the Geese that are swimming in the pond, hoping to catch one of them for his dinner. The Fox is a cunning animal, and very fond of poultry. He will carry off all the inhabitants of a hen-coop in a short time, if he gets a chance. Some of these Geese seem to have discovered their enemy, and have taken to flight; others are looking about, as if suspecting danger. But there is one of them that appears more intent upon something in the water. We fear he is destined for Reynard's dinner, unless he becomes more careful, and follows the example of his companions. This foolish Goose is like some heedless children, who are constantly running into danger, and exposing their lives, by their inattention to the advice of their parents. Such children often have cause to lament their folly.



RABBITS.

What pretty little animals these are! and how delightful it must be to them to sport about on the green grass, and crop the tender leaves and twigs. Rabbits dig holes in the ground, which are called burrows, where they make fine warm nests for their young, and lay in a store of provisions for the cold weather, when the ground is covered with snow. Here they hide themselves on the appearance of danger. Sometimes they fall a prey to the Eagles and Hawks which hover over them, ready to dart down and carry them off, if they venture too far from their holes. We hope none of these little fellows will run such risks, but remain near their hiding place, for they look too gentle and innocent to meet such a cruel death. That little chap in the back ground is a young one; see how lively he is, and how merrily he frisks and jumps about.



THE RACCOON.

This animal, which is found in many parts of our country, exists also in great numbers in the mountains of Jamaica, from whence they descend into the plantations, and make great havoc among the sugar-canes, of which they are very fond. They frequently do great mischief in one night's excursion. When tamed, it is sportive and good-natured, but busy and inquisitive as the Monkey. It examines every thing with its paws, which it uses like hands. It sits up to eat, and is very fond of sweet things; but still more of strong liquors, with which it will get completely intoxicated. It is also fond of fish, and at low water will watch the opening of oysters, and snatch them out of the shell with great dexterity. It has all the cunning of the Fox, is very destructive to poultry, and will eat all sorts of grain, fruit and roots. It delights in hunting spiders, devours all

kinds of insects, and, when left to range in a garden, will eat grasshoppers, snails, and worms. It has a peculiar custom of dipping in water every thing it intends to eat; indeed, it will seldom eat bread unless it is well soaked. In a domestic state it is familiar and caressing, and leaps upon and about those it is fond of, with great agility.

The head of the Raccoon resembles that of the Fox; its body is thick and short, covered with long hair, black at the ends, but grey underneath. Its tail is long and bushy, and marked with rings of black and white. The fur is the most valuable part of this animal, and sells for a good price, being used for making hats.





A LITTLE GIRL SCALDED AT THE TEA-TABLE.



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New Haven, March, 1835.

